

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 5 No. 2

July 1938

SILVER DOLLARS OF  
NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

MARTIN VAN BUREN  
A BIOGRAPHY

NEW ISSUES OF COINS

UNITED STATES  
COMMEMORATIVE COINS

CIVIL WAR FRACTIONAL  
NOTES

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol 5, No. 2

New York, July, 1938

Whole No. 50

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## MEDAL OF THE DELAWARE TERCENTENARY



DESIGNED by the famous engraver Svante Nilsson, this medal is probably the most attractive of the several that have appeared in connection with this celebration. The obverse shows the vessel Calmare Nyckel the ship which brought the first Swedish colonists to America. The reverse shows the familiar arms of Sweden superimposed on a map in relief. The map includes

most of the territory where the Swedes first settled in America.

C. C. Sporrang & Co. of Stockholm were given special permission by the King of Sweden to strike this piece. Copies may be ordered through the publishers of the JOURNAL. Price in bronze \$3.75, in silver \$10.00.

These prices are the equivalents of the Stockholm prices plus U. S. duty and expense of shipment.

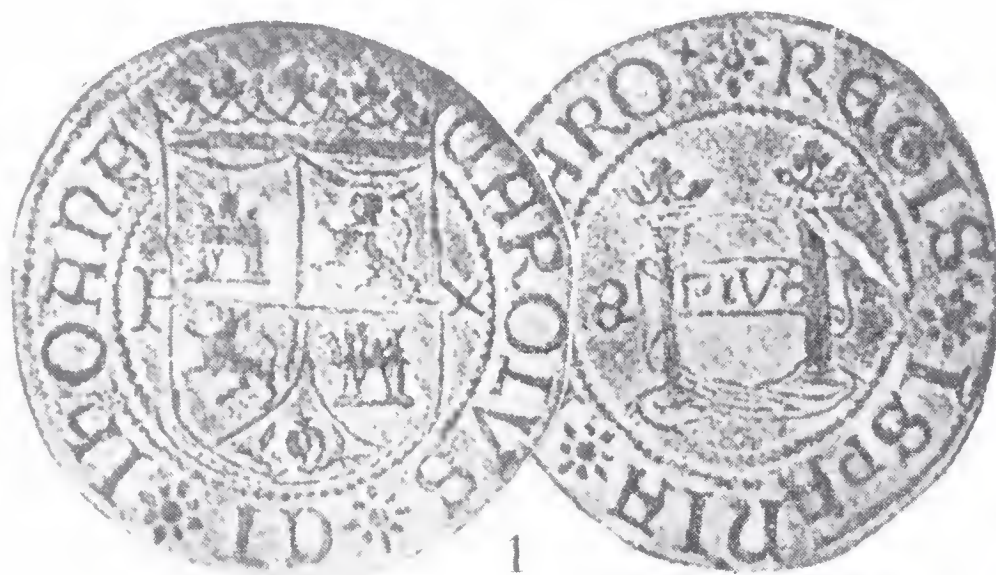


# SILVER DOLLARS OF NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

By Wayte Raymond

## WEST INDIES SANTO DOMINGO

CHARLES AND JOANNA  
(1516-1556)



1 10 Reales.

Obverse—CAROLVS. ET. IHOANA. Crowned arms of Castile, Leon and Granada.

Reverse — REGIS. ISPANIA. INDI-ARO. Pillars of Hercules crowned—PLVS on label; all dividing S-D.

The example pictured is no 6829 in the collection Vidal Quadras.

## HAITI

1 Gourde 1881-1895.

Obverse—REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI AN 79. 900 MILL. 25 GRAM. Draped head of female.

Reverse — LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE. 1 Gourde. National arms.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.50

There are many pattern dollars of Haiti but none of them were ever officially adopted.



## DOMINICANA

1 5 Francs 1891.

Obverse—CINCO FRANCOS 1891. Liberty head with feather head-dress.

Reverse — REPUBLICA DOMINICANA. GRAM. 25. LEI. 900. Arms above branches.

Fine 2.50 Very fine 3.50



2 Peso 1897.

Same type as preceding but in very base metal.

Fine 1.00 Very fine 1.50





## CUBA

### 1 Souvenir Peso 1897

Obverse — PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. SOUVENIR. Young head of Liberty.  
Reverse — REPUBLICA DE CUBA. Arms in wreath.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.00



1

### 2 Peso 1898

Similar to preceding but date under head and value on reverse—UN PESO.

Very fine 15.00



2

### 3 Peso 1915, 1916

Obverse — PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. Cuban star with date below.  
Reverse—REPUBLICA DE CUBA. UN PESO. Arms above branches.

Very fine 2.00



3

### 4 Peso 1935-1937

Obverse—PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. Date below. Draped and laureated head of Liberty.  
Reverse—REPUBLICA DE CUBA. UN PESO. Arms above branches.

Mint 2.00



4

## PORTO RICO

### 1 Peso 1895

Obverse—ALFONSO XIII P.L. G.D: D.REY C. DE ESPANA. Boy head of king.  
Reverse—ISLA DE PUERTO RICO. 1 PESO=5 PTAS. Arms between pillars.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.00



1







NECESSITY COINS

Countermarked and cut dollars used in the various European possessions in America.

British Possessions

1 Spanish dollar countermarked with head of George III in small oval depression.  
Fine 3.00 Very fine 5.00

2 Spanish dollar countermarked with head of George III in octagonal depression.  
Fine 5.00 Very fine 7.50

These two countermarks were officially impressed by the British government and the coins had a value at the Bank of England of four shillings, nine pence. The countermarks also occur on United States and French dollars. These are very rare.

3 Canada  
Mexican dollar countermarked G R 5 ORD (Georgii Regis 5 anni Ordinatione.)  
The ordinance of May 1765 made the acceptance of the Spanish dollar compulsory in Canada.  
Very fine 75.00

4 Dominica  
Spanish dollar with scalloped circular cut from center.  
Fine 10.00

5 Spanish dollar with center cut out, countermarked 16 crowned at top.  
Fine 100.00

6 Spanish dollar with larger center cut out, countermarked 12 crowned at top.  
Fine 100.00

7 Demerara and Essequibo  
Spanish dollar with scalloped center cut removed and countermarked E&D 3 GL. = 3 quilters.  
Fine 100.00

8 Jamaica  
Spanish dollar countermarked with G R in circular depression on both sides of coin.  
Fine 7.50 Very fine 15.00

9 Spanish dollar countermarked with script G R crowned, sometimes in square depression.  
Fine 25.00 Very fine 50.00

10 St. Vincent  
Spanish dollar with large part of center cut out and stamped at top S over XII.  
Fine 100.00

11 Tobago  
Spanish dollar with small octagonal cut from center.  
Fine 25.00

12 Trinidad  
Spanish dollar with scalloped cut from center.  
Fine 35.00



13



14



15



16



17



18

## French Possessions

### 13 Guadeloupe

Spanish or French dollar with square scalloped hole from center, countermarked with G crowned.

Fine 15.00 Very fine 25.00

### 14 Martinique

Spanish dollar with heart shaped cut from center.

Fine 25.00 Very fine 50.00

## Spanish Possessions

16 Spanish or South American dollar countermarked F.7.0 under crown (Ferdinand VII).

Fine 5.00

17 Spanish or South American dollar countermarked Y.II under crown (Isabella II).

Fine 5.00

It has been quite definitely established that the two preceding pieces were used in the Philippines.

## Danish West Indies

15 Various dollars, usually U. S. countermarked FR VII crowned.

Fine 125.00

## Portuguese Possessions

18 Spanish or South American dollars countermarked with crowned value (960 reis) and arms.

Fine 5.00



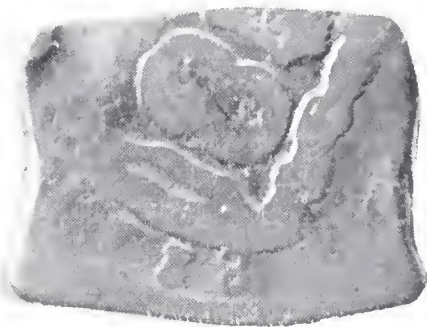
# CENTRAL AMERICA GUATEMALA

PHILIP V

1 8 Reales 1733-1746.

Crude cut piece.

Fair 5.00 Good 10.00



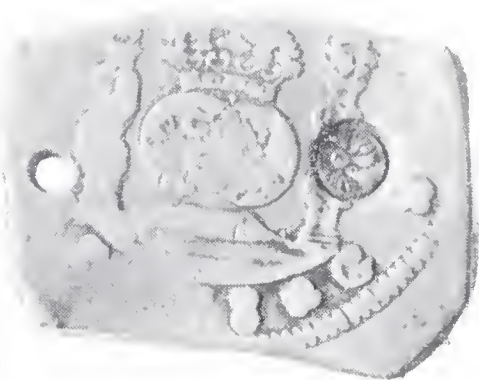
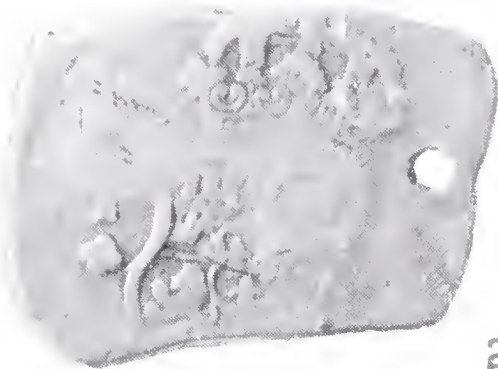
1

FERDINAND VI

2 8 Reales

Crude cut piece.

Fair 5.00 Good 10.00



2

3 8 Reales 1754-1760

Pillar type.

Good 7.50 Fine 12.50



3

CHARLES III

4 8 Reales 1768-1772

Pillar type.

Good 7.50 Fine 12.50



4

5 8 Reales 1772, 1773

Bust type. Mint-mark G.

Good 10.00 Fine 25.00



5





6



6 8 Reales 1777-1786

Bust type. Mint-mark NG.

Good 5.00 Fine 10.00



7



CHARLES IV

7 8 Reales 1789, 1790

With bust of Charles III.

Good 5.00 Fine 10.00



8



8 8 Reales 1791-1808

With own bust.

Good 3.50 Fine 7.50



9



FERDINAND VII

9 8 Reales 1809-1812

With bust of Charles IV.

Good 5.00 Fine 7.50



10



10 8 Reales 1815-1822

Draped bust of Ferdinand VII.

Good 2.50 Fine 7.50



## A STATE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

### 11 8 Reales 1824-1847

Obverse—REPUBLICA DEL CENTRO DE AMERICA. Range of mountains, sun behind.

Reverse—LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO. N.G.M. 10DS. 20GS. Tree in center divides value 8-R.

Fine 2.50 Very fine 4.00



11

## REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA

### 12 Peso 1862-1865

Obverse—RAFAEL CARRERA PTE. DE LA RA. DE GUATEMALA. Head of Carrera.

Reverse—Arms with flags etc., value and date below.

Good 1.50 Fine 2.50



12

### 13 Peso 1866-1871

Type of preceding but the obverse legend reads—R. CARRERA FUNDADOR DE LA RA. DE GUATEMALA.

Good 1.25 Fine 2.50



13

### 14 Peso 1872, 1873

Obverse—REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Female seated.

Reverse—Constitution surmounted by quetzal.

Good 1.50 Fine 3.00



14

### 15 Peso 1882-1889

Obverse — LIBERTAD. UN PESO. 0.900. A.E. Laureated head of Liberty.

Reverse—REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Quetzal as on preceding.

Good 2.00 Fine 3.00



15





16



#### 16 Peso 1894-1896

Type of 1872, branches on reverse a little larger.

Good 1.25 Fine 2.00



17



#### 17 Quetzal 1925

Obverse—LEY DE 26 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1924. Quetzal on column. 1 QUETZAL.

Reverse — REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Quetzal as on preceding.

Very fine 5.00

### NECESSITY ISSUES



18



#### 18 Peso 1871

Obverse—Countermark of half real die 30-de JUNIO-de-1871.

Reverse—Reverse of the half real die. Usually on coins of Peru or Chile.

Fine 2.50



19



#### 19 Peso

Obverse—Countermark of sun and mountains.

Reverse—Star countermark. On various South American dollars.

Fine 5.00



## COSTA RICA

### 1 8 Reales 1831

Obverse—REPUBLICA DEL CENTRO DE AMERICA. Range of mountains, sun behind.

Reverse—LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO. C.R.F.10DS. 20GS. Tree in center divides value 8-R.

Very fine 50.00



### 2 Necessity Peso 1846

Costa Rica 2 Reales die 1846 countermarked on an early Guatemala peso. Also large 8 in circular depression superimposed with 8R.

Very good 50.00



## PANAMA

### 1 Half Balboa 1904

Obverse—REPUBLICA DE PANAMA. Bust of Balboa in armor.

Reverse — CINCUENTA CENTESIMOS DE BALBOA. Arms with draped flags.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.00



### 2 Balboa 1931, 1934

Obverse—VN-BALBOA. Bust of Balboa in dress armor left.

Reverse—REPUBLICA DE PANAMA. Liberty standing left, date below.

Very fine 2.00



## NICARAGUA

### 1 Cordoba 1912

Obverse — REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. Bust of Cordoba facing.

Reverse—EN DIOS CONFIAMOS. UN CORDOBA. Sun behind mountain range.

Fine 5.00 Very fine 7.50







1



## SALVADOR

### 1 Peso 1892

Obverse—AMERICA CENTRAL. 1 PESO. Flag of Salvador.  
Reverse—REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR. Arms and fineness.

Fine 3.00 Very fine 5.00



2



### 2 Peso 1893-1914

Obverse—CRISTOBAL COLON. UN PESO. AMERICAN CENTRAL. Bust of Columbus.  
Reverse—Type of preceding.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.50



3



### 3 Colon 1925

Obverse — CENTENARIO FUNDACION SAN SALVADOR. Busts of Alvarado (1525) and Quinonez (1925).

Reverse—REP. DE EL SALVADOR—C.A. UN COLON. Arms with draped flags. Said to have been only 1000 struck.

Mint 25.00



1



## HONDURAS

### 1 Peso 1881-1903

Obverse—15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821. Liberty standing with flag. Below—CENTRO-AMERICA.

Reverse — REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS in inner circle impressed upon flags etc.

Good 1.50 Fine 3.00



# Biographical Notes on the Presidents of the United States

By ALFRED Z. REED

## MARTIN VAN BUREN

THE first President not of Colonial birth, was born in the village of Kinderhook, on the Hudson below Albany, December 5, 1782. Although, like Jackson, he lacked the advantages of influential connections and a college education, he was admitted to the bar in 1803, and retired from practice twenty-five years later with a modest fortune. Meanwhile, from the age of eighteen he had been active in politics. Before he went to Washington, he had been successively county surrogate, leader of the Democratic party in the state senate, and attorney-general. In the constitutional convention of 1821, he proclaimed his faith in the sober second thought of the people<sup>1</sup> and led a successful fight for the abolition of property qualifications for voting.

Elected United States Senator in 1821, he supported Crawford, as the most "regular" of the four candidates for the Presidency, in 1824. Jackson, however, whom he met as a fellow senator, was developing political and economic views similar to his own. In the campaign of 1828, the first at which New York Presidential electors were chosen by popular vote, the Democratic ticket was Jackson for President and Van Buren for Governor. Jackson received a majority in New York of over 5,000; Van Buren, owing to the division of his opponents, polled a plurality of over 30,000, huge for that day. He served only a little over two months of his term, resigning, March 12, 1829, to become Jackson's first Secretary of State. Before the year had ended, he had been chosen by Old Hickory as his successor. In 1831, in order to put an end to cabinet dissensions, he resigned his position and was given an interim appointment as minister to England.

Senatorial friends of Vice-President Calhoun, jealous of Van Buren's growing prominence and at odds with the administration over the nullification issue, conspired to prevent the confirmation of the appointment, January 25, 1832, and even contrived a tie to enable Calhoun, as presiding officer, personally to cast the deciding vote. This exhibition of petty spite played into Jackson's hands, making it the easier for him to secure Van Buren's nomination and election as Vice-President in place of Calhoun this same year, and as his own successor in 1836. The new President appropriately closed his Inaugural Address with a tribute to his "illustrious predecessor."<sup>2</sup>

His hopes for reelection in 1840 were shattered by the economic troubles of the country. Times had been intermittently "hard" since the end of 1833. The depression culminated, May 20, 1837, in a general suspension of specie payments by the banks.<sup>3</sup> Encouragement caused by a meeting of bank representatives in New York City, November 27, 1837,<sup>4</sup> leading to resumption in New York, May 20, 1838, and throughout the country before the end of the year, was dashed by the discreditable failure of Jackson's and Van Buren's financial foe, Nicholas Biddle of the United States Bank, in October, 1839. This precipitated another general suspension of banks outside of New York and New England. Van Buren's attempts to make the Treasury independent of banks by retaining its funds in its own sub-treasuries<sup>5</sup> were temporarily checked by his partisan opponents, who pictured his financial policy as a sinking ship.<sup>6</sup> On the other hand Senator Benton, whose hard money pieces were satirized as mintdrops,<sup>7</sup> characterized Clay's efforts to rehabili-

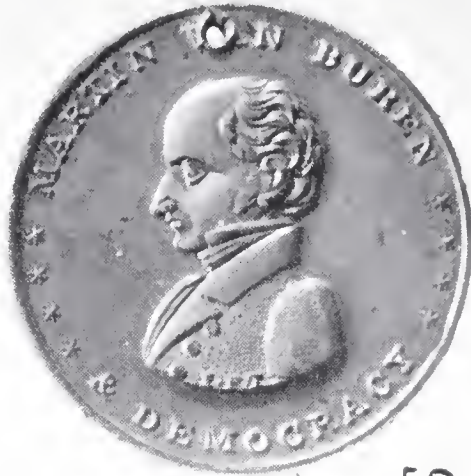




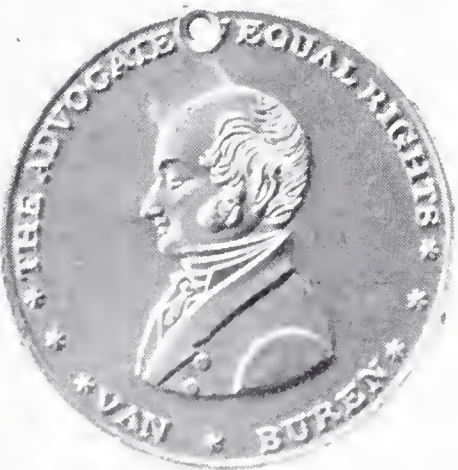
48



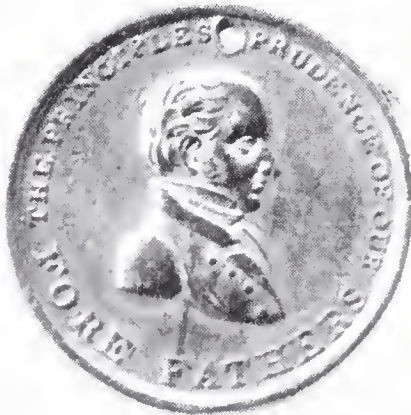
49



50



52



53



54





July, 1938

tate bank currency as a "shinplaster resolution," in allusion to the numerous paper notes for less than a dollar which, in addition to the more durable copper tokens, were issued during this administration.<sup>8</sup> Biddle's downfall weakened the opposition, and finally, July 4, 1840, Van Buren signed the sub-treasury bill. Although it was repealed the following year by the triumphant Whigs, it was reenacted under Polk in 1846 and established a governmental policy which continued until the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act under Wilson.

In 1844, Van Buren lost the Democratic nomination by his stand against the annexation of Texas, favored by the slave states and certain to embroil us in war with Mexico. His adherents in

the convention were sufficiently numerous, however, to prevent the nomination of his leading annexationist rival, Lewis Cass. Four years later, Cass secured the nomination but was distasteful to a newly formed Free Soil party.<sup>9</sup> Van Buren reluctantly consented to accept their nomination and, although he did not carry a single state, he polled more votes in New York than did Cass and thereby threw the state, and the election, to the Whig candidate, General Zachary Taylor. In subsequent compromises and contests over the slavery issue, Van Buren supported his party until the actual outbreak of the Civil War, when he patriotically supported Lincoln. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.

## Special Notes on the Medals and Tokens of Martin Van Buren

<sup>1</sup> The expression "second thoughts" goes back to classical antiquity, "sober and second thoughts" to 1708. Fisher Ames, a delegate to the Massachusetts convention called to ratify the federal constitution who later revealed himself a violent foe of democracy, favored biennial elections in 1788 "as a security that the sober, second thought of the people shall be law." Van Buren, in 1821, was also favoring a biennial term when he declared: "We wish the people to have an opportunity of testing their governor's conduct, not by the feelings of temporary excitement, but by that sober second thought which is never wrong." In 1840, the obverse legend on S. 58 and 59 read THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS OF THE PEOPLE ARE O. K. It was possibly with this token in mind that the following March, answering a request for an appropriate political sentiment, Jackson suggested the following: "The Republic . . . may suffer under the present imbecile chief, but the sober second thought of the people will restore it at our next Presidential election." Finally, June 21, 1854, Van Buren wrote in the opening pages of his autobiography, referring to "the Presidential Caucus of 1840 . . . that great political whirlwind. . . Indeed nothing could have better served to justify and strengthen our reliance upon the sober second-thought of our People, than the sense so widely entertained of those transactions as soon as the passions that produced them had subsided, and the fact that no attempt has since been made to revive them."

O. K. appears also on S. 52. In 1840 it was a bit of current slang, featured at both Democratic and Whig political meetings, and was then understood to stand for Oll Korrekt

(Mencken's *American Language*, 1936, p. 205).

<sup>2</sup> Referring to "the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor," and disavowing his ability to be equally successful in performing an arduous task, he professed his agreement with Jackson "in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported." At the very beginning of his Address he said, referring to "all my predecessors," among whom Washington and the other Revolutionary fathers were emphasized, "I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men." The two passages are telescoped on the reverses of Low 17, 18, 19, and 20 as I FOLLOW—IN THE—STEPS—OF MY—ILLUSTRIOUS—PREDECESSOR.

<sup>3</sup> See reverse of Low, 40, 47, 48, 67, SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED—MAY—TENTH—1837.

<sup>4</sup> See obverse of Low 45, 46, 47, 48, a phoenix over NOVR—1837. Cf. Note<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> On S. 50 and 63 (Low 57) and on Low 17, 18, 19, 20, SUB-TREASURY. On S. 51 and 64 (Low 162 and 183), INDEPENDENT TREASURY. On S. 58 (Low 56) and S. 59 (Low 172), THE INDEPENDENT SUB-TREASURY. On S. 52 and 54, merely a representation of a safe surmounted by an eagle and inscribed in one case O. K. The expression "Sub-Treasury" emphasizes the concrete action taken, "Independent Treasury" the purpose of the act. Neither term appeared in the bill itself which had been suggested to Van Buren by Jackson in June and July, 1837, and was described in its title as one imposing additional duties as depositaries on public officers. Congress, having been called in special session to deal with the emergency, requested the Secretary of the Treasury, September 28, 1837, to inform it how





57



55



58



60



62



63



64



65



66





many "Sub-Treasuries" would be required, and as early as October 2 speakers were currently referring to the measure as "the Sub-Treasury bill."

<sup>6</sup> Caleb Cushing, a Webster adherent, at a meeting in Lowell, August 22, 1837, likened the plan of the administration to that of "a cowardly master of a sinking ship." See ship EXPERIMENT, legend VAN BUREN METALLIC CURRENCY or CURRENT on reverse of the Webster pieces Low 60-64, and of the Mule Low 44, and cf. April, 1938, issue of COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, pp. 13, 15.

<sup>7</sup> Low 37, 38, 55, 68, MINT DROP. Cf. April, 1938, p. 15.

<sup>8</sup> After the suspension of specie payments, with the resultant hoarding of even small silver there was a flood of paper issues in denominations as low as 6¼ cents. Hence

SUBSTITUTE FOR SHIN PLASTERS on Low 45-48 (cf. Note<sup>4</sup>). The accompanying device of a phoenix rising from its flames was plausibly conjectured by Low to mean that "the paper money was only fit to be burned, and that with its destruction new life would spring from its ashes." On the other hand, the same device appears on the 1837 store card of the firm which issued these Low numbers, J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill (Low 130). The symbol may refer to their own rapid recovery from a disastrous fire in 1830, and after having been used to advertise their business was utilized for the pieces in question.

"The reverse of S. 62 reads FREE SOIL—FREE LABOR—FREE SPEECH. The platform resolutions adopted by the convention "inscribed on its banner" the above three principles and also "Free Men."

## DATES AND ORDER OF CAMPAIGN MEDALS ISSUED IN SUPPORT OF VAN BUREN

The Van Buren administration bulks large in the history of American numismatics, both because of the radical changes made in the official coinage, and because of the large number of medals, tokens, and other private issues included in Lyman H. Low's Hard Times series. Satirical pieces, issued by political propagandists, continuing a practice begun during Jackson's second term, were discussed in the April number of the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, pages 13 to 17. Pieces lacking partisan political allusions will form the subject of a subsequent article.

Of the relatively few presidential campaign medals listed by Saterlee (July, 1937, pages 74-77), No. 57, on a white-metal flan a little larger than a large cent, with bust to the right and the inscription OUR NEXT PRESIDENT, obviously belongs to the campaign of 1836. Nos. 48 and 53, larger pieces in white metal with similar busts and no allusion to the Independent Treasury, are pretty certainly contemporary with this. Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 and 54, large pieces in white metal, and 58 (Low 56), 59 (Low 172), 63 (Low 57), 64 (Low 162 and 183), 65 and 66, brass or copper pieces of the diameter of the large cent or smaller, are all readily identified with the campaign of 1840, either because so dated or because of allusions to the

Independent Treasury, or, in one case, to the fact that victory could not be taken for granted. No. 62, a brass shell, is the only piece issued for 1848.

Nos. 60 and 61, with the same design as No. 48 but on a one-inch flan, are transition pieces which were issued either in 1836 or early in 1840; or possibly 61, in white metal, appeared in 1836 and the brass 60 in 1840. The die was smaller than that used on flans of the same size for Jackson (S. 36, Low 5) and Harrison (S. 87-94 and E) so that a flat rim nearly a sixteenth of an inch wide appears between the beaded border and the edge. No. 64 was struck from an obverse die of similar type (with bust to the right) and very nearly as large, on a flan measuring only a little over seven-eighths of an inch. It commemorates the signing of the Independent Treasury bill on July 4, 1840, and must have been issued shortly thereafter. All the other 1840 pieces, large and small, have a bust to the left or, in one case, facing three quarters, and are undoubtedly later than No. 64. Among these later pieces the obverses of Nos. 65 and 66 are of the same type and the flans are of approximately the same size as the Harrison Nos. 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 103 and 104, and the reverse of No. 65 is an inferior and point-less imitation of No. 98.



# CIVIL WAR FRACTIONAL NOTES

## NEW YORK

### Private Issues

(Continued)

#### Tarrytown

Odell & Clark  
On Westchester Co. Bank, Peekskill  
Nov. 13, 1862. w.d. 10c

#### Tivoli

Silver & Boies  
On Saugerties Bank  
July 21, 1862. 5c, 25c  
G. A. Milham  
On Saugerties Bank  
July 21, 1862. 5c

#### Trenton

O. E. Owens & Co.  
Nov. 4, 1862. 10c

#### Townsend

Dix & Martin  
On Townsend Bank  
Nov. 25, 1862. w.d. 25c

#### Troy

John Flagg & Co.  
July 12, 1862. 5c, 10c  
J. S. Keller  
Nov. 1, 1862. 3c  
A. M. Knowlson  
Undated. 10c  
Wm. J. Sands  
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c  
Leonard Smith  
On Market Bank  
July 17, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c  
Verandah  
Dec. 18, 1862. 2c  
Weed, Converse & Co.  
July 25, 1862. 25c, 50c

#### Utica

American Hotel  
Nov. 15, 1862. 10c  
H. Beckwith  
On Oneida Bank  
Oct. 26, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c

T. Buchanan, Jr.  
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c  
A. B. Buell  
On Utica City Bank  
Nov. 1, 1862. 10c  
Jno. Buswell  
Jan., 1863. 3c  
W. B. Carpenter  
Aug. 1, 1862. 25c  
S. W. Chubbruck  
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c  
March 12, 1863. 1c, 2c, 3c  
April 1, 1864. 1c, 2c Black  
April 1, 1864. 1c, 2c, 3c Green  
July 1, 1864. 3c Morse alphabet. Red  
surcharge at end or center.  
Jan. 2, 1865. 3c Blue or red surcharge.  
Davis & Gilbert  
Undated. 3c  
George Fulmer  
Nov. 12, 1862. 5c  
J. A. Hall & Co.  
On Oneida Co. Bank  
Oct. 27, 1862. 25c  
R. W. Hughes  
1863. 2c  
F. W. Hurlburt  
Undated. 3c  
C. Johnson  
Undated. 10c  
W. O. McClure  
2c Maroon or black print  
3c Green  
I. J. Knapp  
On Bank of Utica  
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c  
Oct. 22, 1862. 25c, 50c  
John Moak  
Sept. 24, 1862. 5c  
J. J. Oster  
On P. Vidvard  
Sept. 23, 1862. 15c



## July, 1938

J. P. Richardson

1863. 2c

J. H. Read

Nov. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c

Thomson Bros.

On Utica City Bank

Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Unsigned.

Utica & Waterville Plank Road Co.

Toll ticket. 1c

Wilcox & Smith

Oct. 21, 1862. 5c, 50c

### Van Hornes Ville

Abram Krill

Oct. 25, 1862. 10c, 25c

### Vernon

On Bank of Vernon

Oct. 16, 1862. 5c

### Victor

Levi B. Lobdell

Nov. 8, 1862. 5c

Simonds & Lewis

Nov. 10, 1862. 25c

### Vischers Ferry

B. F. Chadsey

Nov. 10, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c. Un-  
signed

### Waterloo

H. C. Welles

On Seneca Co. Bank

Sept. 23, 1862. 10c, 15c, 25c

### Watertown

A. M. Utley

On Union Bank

Oct. 1, 1862. 5c

Wiggins, Johnson & Woodhull

Great Wardrobe

On Wooster Sherman's Bank

July 15, 1862. 10c. Unsigned

W. W. & I. N. Herrick

Oct. 1, 1862. 15c

E. P. & S. N. Hodges

Nov. 4, 1862. 5c, 10c

### Waverly

H. T. Herrick

Jan. 1, 1863. 5c

### Westfield

L. F. Phelps

On Bank of Westfield

Nov. 23, 1862. 10c

### West Milton

Speir & Allison

Jan. 1, 1863. 3c, 5c

Nov. 1, 1862. 5c

### West Troy

Pat Kelley's Restaurant

Jan. 20, 1863. 2c

### Whitesborough

Unsigned Notes

On Bank of Whitestown

Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 50c

### Whitehall

Tracy Cowen

10c, 25c. Unsigned

E. W. Hall

10c, 25c, 50c. Unsigned

### Williamstown

Morss & Parker

On Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome

Nov. 12, 1862. w.d. 50c

### New York City

Auction Hotel

On Marine Bank

Nov. 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

J. H. Baker

July 1, 1862. 10c

Berry's Restaurant

1862. 5c, 10c

Stephens Burkhalter

July 4, 1862. 25c

James A. Crandall(?), Detroit

On C. E. Bresler, countersigned "Pay-  
able at the Corn Exchange Bank,  
New York."

Nov. 20, 1862. 25c

Similar. Unsigned and without coun-  
tersigning.

Nov. 20, 1862. 50c

City Ale Vaults

5c Imitation of U. S. Frac. Currency

C. Delmonico

Dec. 1862. 5c, 10c. Small notes



C. Delmonico  
July 21, 1862. 15c, 25c, 50c. Large notes

Dodd's Express (N. J. R. R. Depot).  
On Hanover Bank  
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c

Louis Durland  
On Farrar & Lyon  
July 10, 1862. 50c

James Edwards  
On Marine Bank  
Nov. 1862. 15c

Empire Bone Works  
Nov. 15, 1862. 10c

Henry D. Gerdtz  
Nov. 1862. 10c, 15c, 25c

J. Gunning's Restaurant  
Undated 5c, 10c

P. D. Kilduff  
July, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

Frank Leslie  
Undated 3c

Manchester & Mackellar  
On Chatham Bank  
Nov. 20, 1862. 3c, 5c, 10c  
New York & New Haven R. R. Co.  
Undated. 5c, 10c, 25c

Adolph Pearl  
10c Imitation of U. S. Frac. Currency

D. S. Perry & Co.  
On Mechanics Bank  
Dec. 1, 1862. 3c, 5c, 25c, 50c

Rushton's Drug Store  
On Broadway Bank  
Oct. 25, 1862. 3c, 5c, 10c Black  
3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c Brown  
Nov. 20, 1862. 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c Black

See & Barkley  
On North River Bank  
Nov. 1862. 5c

A. L. Sieghortner  
June 20, 1862. 15c  
1862 small notes—5c, 10c

H. Silberham  
On Butchers & Drovers Bank  
Nov. 22, 1862. 5c, 25c, 50c

Taylor, Cornell & Moon  
July 1, 1862. 10c, 50c

Turner & Co.  
July 10, 1862. 25c

C. L. Van Allen  
Undated. 50c

I. W. Winn & Co.  
On Bank of America, Jersey City  
Nov. 15, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

Whitfield Case's Market  
Undated. 15c

Woolworth & Graham  
Undated. 5c

## BOOK REVIEW

# Numismatic History of Mexico

From the Pre-Columbian Epoch to 1823

By ALBERTO FRANCISCO PRADEAU, B.S., D.D.S

Small quarto, cloth, 146 pp. 24 Plates.

Los Angeles, Calif., 1938. Price \$6.00 net.

DR. PRADEAU'S book is a splendid assemblage of the facts relating to the early coinages of Mexico and the various laws and references are available to American collectors through a splendid translation, making the work much more valuable than that of Dr. Medina.

While Dr. Pradeau describes most of

the types quite clearly it is to be regretted that he has not given an actual catalogue of the coins with reference numbers, although the plates illustrate nearly all the distinct types. Collectors of Mexican coins should derive a far greater pleasure with such a comprehensive reference work to guide them.

W. R.



July, 1938

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of April, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$ 92,251.50		
Quarter dollars	242,125.75		
Dimes	351,050.30		
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			\$106,000.00
One-cent bronze	204,785.00		5,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments  
AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

China	Silver	1 Dollar	1,650,000 pieces.
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Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of May, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$269,251.50		
Quarter dollars	306,125.75		
Dimes	308,050.30		
MINOR			
One-cent bronze	148,277.00		\$21,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments  
AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

China	Silver	1 Dollar	345,032 pieces
China	Silver	1/2 Dollar	3,240,000 pieces

AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Colombia	Nickel	2 Centavo	3,872,348 pieces
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Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of June, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars (proof)	\$251.50		
Quarter dollars	28,125.75		
Dimes (proof)	50.30		
MINOR			
One-cent bronze	43,665.00		

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments  
AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

China	Silver	1/2 dollars	3,240,064 pieces.
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## NEW ISSUES OF COINS

### ALBANIA

**Silver.** 2 Franka Ari, 1937. Head of Zog I r. R Arms.  
1 Franka Ari 1937. Similar.  
Commemorating the 25th anniversary of independence.

### AUSTRALIA

**Silver.** Florin 1938. George VI head l. R Arms supported by kangaroo and emu.  
Shilling 1938. George VI l. R Ram's head.  
Sixpence 1938. Similar to florin.  
Threepence 1938. George VI l. R Value and date, three wheat ears.  
**Bronze.** Penny 1938. Head of George VI r. R Kangaroo. New design by K. G. (Kruger Gray).

### BULGARIA

**Aluminum Bronze.** 50 Stotinki 1937. Arms on mantle. R Value and date in wreath of wheat ears and floral spray.

### CHINA

#### Hopei Province

#### Autonomous Government

**Nickel.** 20 Cents 1937. Pagoda. R Value in grain wreath.  
5 Cents. Similar.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**Silver.** 20 Korona 1937. Bust of T. G. Masaryk r. R Arms of the Republic.

Commemorating the death of Masaryk, the founder and first president.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**Silver.** Half Peso 1937. Liberty head l. R Arms.  
25 Centavos 1937. Similar.  
10 Centavos 1937. Similar.  
**Nickel.** 5 Centavos 1937. Similar.  
**Bronze.** 1 Centavo 1937. Palm tree. R Similar to silver.

### HONG KONG

**Nickel.** 10 Cents 1937. George VI. Crowned head l. R Value in Chinese in circle.  
5 Cents 1937. Similar.

### NEW GUINEA

**Bronze.** 1 Penny 1938. George VI. Holed type, crowned ornament and G.R.I. R Native ornament.

### TURKEY

**Silver.** 1 Lira 1937. Head of Kemal Ataturk to l. R Value and date in crescent and wheat ears. Star above.

### URUGUAY

**Aluminum Bronze.** 10 Centesimos 1936. Liberty head r. R Jaguar, sun rays in background.



# United States Commemorative Coins

## The Hawaiian Sesquicentennial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1928.** Obverse: Bust of Captain James Cook, to left; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in left field, CAPT. JAMES COOK DISCOVERER OF HAWAII; following Capt. a compass needle; in right field, IN GOD WE TRUST; at bottom, HALF DOLLAR, with symbols of four islands on either side; along inside of border a delicate wave motif. Reverse: Figure of Hawaiian chief in full regalia, advancing over hill top; right arm extended in welcome; in left hand a spear; in left field, reproduction of a village of grass huts at foot of Diamond Hill; lower left field, E PLURIBUS UNUM, and a tropical fern; at bottom, around border, 1778 1928; in right field, a cocoanut tree, the leaves filling upper field. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by Chester Beach. Number coined 10,008. All issued. Fifty of these were sand blast proofs.

Often known as the "Captain Cook Half Dollar" this was the first coin in the commemorative series struck for a possession of the United States.

Captain James Cook, the great navigator, was born on October 28th, 1728 at Martin Village, Cleveland, Yorkshire, England. He served with the Royal Navy four years and then, in the service of Sir Hugh Palliser explored and charted the Newfoundland Coast and the St. Lawrence River. His next assignment was to conduct an expedition of

scientists to the South Pacific Ocean to observe the impending transit of Venus. This trip resulted in the discovery and re-discovery of many islands which were accurately charted for the first time. A third mission again found him in the South Pacific to discover a supposed large continent south of New Zealand. This voyage lasted almost three years, Cook traversing the South Pacific several times and proving conclusively the continent did not exist. His maps and charts made on these trips were especially valuable. His fourth venture into the Pacific was designed to discover, if possible, a northern route through the North American continent. On this voyage he discovered the Hawaiian group on January 18th, 1778. There is some controversy as to whether his was really the "discovery", claims being advanced that the Spaniard Juan Gaetano discovered the islands in 1555. Later historians are inclined to deny this claim. Cook was received by the Hawaiians as the great white god Lona and was treated with great respect as becoming a deity. He pressed on to accomplish his mission but returned to Hawaii the next year and, becoming involved in some fracture of the native code, was killed on February 14th, 1779. According to popular legend he was murdered while trying to secure reparations from a native Chieftain for a boat stolen from his ship.

While the models for this coin were executed by Chester Beach, it might be mentioned that the original designs were made by Miss Juliette May Frazer of Honolulu. Mr. Bruce Cartwright of Honolulu did much to promote the issue and the portrait of Captain Cook was copied from a wedgewood medallion owned by Mr. Cartwright. The coins sold for \$2.00 each, the proceeds being used to form an exhibit of Captain Cook memorabilia for Hawaii.



## Maryland Tercentenary Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1934.** Obverse: Bust of Cecil Calvert facing three-quarters right; below in small letters CECIL CALVERT; in lower left field, E PLURIBUS UNUM; in lower right field, IN GOD WE TRUST; around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: Arms of Maryland; figure at either side; below on ribbon, FATTI MASCHII PAROLE FEMINE; around border, MARYLAND TERCENTENARY; below, 1634-1934. Designer's initials H.S. in monogram near first point in M in Maryland. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by Hans Schuler. Number coined 25,015. All issued.

Maryland was the third state to be honored with a commemorative coin on its 300th birthday. The circumstances leading to the establishment of the colony were not unlike those that led to the founding of the other two colonies in Massachusetts and New York. The Pilgrims and Huguenots and Walloons were Protestants. The first colonists of Maryland were Roman Catholics.

In 1632 George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, persuaded King Charles I of England to give him a large land grant in the colony of Maryland. However, before this was accomplished, Calvert died and the land grant was given to his eldest son Cecilius. With his brother, Leonard Calvert, and about two hundred colonists, they left England on November 22, 1633, in two small ves-

sels, the Ark of three hundred and fifty tons, and the Dove of fifty tons. Late in March 1634, the Colonists sailed twenty-five miles up the Potomac River and erected a cross, hewn from the side of a tree, on St. Clements Island. The settlement of St. Mary's was founded after friendly relations were established with the Yaocomico Indians. It is to the credit of the colony that this friendship continued almost without interruption.

William Claiborne, the arch enemy of Calvert and his followers, refused to submit to the change in government and offered armed resistance. He had opposed the land grant, and inasmuch as he had established a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay as early as 1631, his attitude was not altogether unreasonable. Business affairs soon called Claiborne to England and for a few years his followers on the Island were reduced to submission. But in 1644, while the Civil War raged in England, Claiborne returned to Maryland. With the help of Richard Ingle, a pirate who claimed to be acting in the interest of parliament, an insurrection was promoted and Calvert was deprived of his office for a year and a half.

For a century or more political strife raged in the colony. This caused decided opinions among the various factions that have not altogether disappeared even at this late date.

This half dollar is one of the most attractive of the series and the only one to date that shows a portrait facing. This method of die-cutting is exceedingly difficult when used on a flat surface coin, and in this instance the work has been well executed. Hans Schuler, the director of the Maryland Institute, prepared the original designs.

The Maryland Tercentenary Commission, with headquarters in Baltimore was in charge of distribution. The original price was \$1.00 per coin.



## Texas Centennial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1934.** Obverse: A large eagle superimposed on a large five-pointed star; below, 1934; to right in upper field, IN GOD WE TRUST; to left in lower field, E PLURIBUS UNUM; around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: Draped female figure kneeling with outstretched wings, her left arm resting on miniature figure of the Alamo; above on scroll, LIBERTY; in background six flags representing distinct periods in the history of Texas; at left, medallion portrait of Sam Houston; in small letters HOUSTON; at right, medallion portrait of Stephen F. Austin; in small letters AUSTIN; below, 1836-1936; around border, THE TEXAS INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL REMEMBER THE ALAMO. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by Pompeo Coppini, whose signature appears on the reverse near the L in CENTENNIAL. Number coined, 1934 Philadelphia 205, 113. 1935 Philadelphia 10,006, Denver 10,007, San Francisco 10,008. 1936 Philadelphia 10,008, Denver 10,007, San Francisco 10,008. 1937 Philadelphia 8,005, Denver 8,006, San Francisco 8,007. 1938 Philadelphia 5,005, Denver 5,005, San Francisco 5,006.

Few coins in this series are as symbolic in design as is this issue for Texas. The large star represents of course the Lone Star State. The six flags under which the state has been governed are of Spain, France, Mexico, Republic of

Texas, Confederate States and United States.

The history of Texas may be regarded as a step in the great struggle between England, France and Spain for the possession of America. The earliest explorations were made by the Spaniards, Cabegade Vaca, 1528-1536, and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, 1540-1542, but the first colony was that on Matagorda Bay in 1685 by the French under Sieur de la Salle. This was later abandoned and by the end of the 17th century the Spanish were well settled in the territory.

The purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803 marked an important turning point in the history of Texas. In 1821 Stephen F. Austin established the first permanent Anglo-American settlement at San Felipe de Austin on the Brazos River. But Mexico, which dominated Texas from 1821 to 1836, was not easily thwarted of its possession. In the wars that followed Major General Sam Houston won distinction for his ability and bravery. He was finally elected as the first governor in 1836, and the independence of the republic was recognized in 1837 by the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium. After a long conflict over the slavery question, the state was admitted into the Union on the 1st of March, 1845.

But in considering the historical and artistic importance of this series, it is well to remember that everyone concerned with the design has worked under difficulties. The coinage laws of the United States, the designs selected by the group promoting the coin, and the small reward offered the designer are not always conducive to pleasing results.

This issue was distributed by the American Legion Centennial Committee, the funds being used to erect a museum at Austin, Texas.



## Daniel Boone Bicentennial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1934.** Obverse: Bust of Daniel Boone as a middle-aged man, to left; around border UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: Two figures standing; Daniel Boone and Chief Black Fish of the Shawnees, negotiating the treaty ending the nine day siege of Fort Boonesborough, September, 1778; in background to left a fir; in background to right the rising sun; in left field, DANIEL BOONE BICENTENNIAL; in right field, PIONEER YEAR; above, outer border, IN GOD WE TRUST; above in inner border E PLURIBUS UNUM; below, the date 1935. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Augustus Lukeman. Number coined, 1934 Philadelphia 10,007. 1935 Philadelphia 10,000. Denver 5,005. San Francisco 5,005. 1935 Philadelphia 10,008. Denver 2,003. San Francisco 2,004. (The preceding three issues of 1935 have a small 1934 date added). 1936 Philadelphia 12,012. Denver 5,003. San Francisco 5,006. 1937 Philadelphia 15,010. Denver 7,506. San Francisco 5,006.

Daniel Boone was a typical American pioneer and backwoodsman. It is true that fiction has greatly over-estimated his services, but his ability as a hunter and fighter cannot be questioned. He was highly skilled in all the arts of woodcraft, familiar with the Indians and their methods of warfare, and by nature a resourceful and fearless explorer.

He was born in 1734, near the present city of Reading, Pennsylvania. His parents were of English origin. About

1751 the family moved to Yadkin Valley on the frontier of North Carolina. As a boy he cared little for farmwork and spent most of his time hunting and trapping. In 1755 he served as a blacksmith in Braddocks ill-fated expedition against the Indians. Rather than discouraging further exploits along that line, the experience caused Boone to devote full time to Indian fighting.

The reverse of the coin depicts one of the many incidents in his colored career. On the 7th of February 1778, Boone and his men were captured by a band of Shawnees. Instead of being put to death as was generally the custom, the white men were treated kindly. Boone was adopted by the Tribe as the son of Chief Black Fish, and was given the Indian name of Big Turtle. He was still a captive however and might have remained one for a long time if he had not heard a British emissary plotting with Black Fish to capture Fort Boonesborough, so that the British campaign against the pioneers might be extended across the Alleghenies. Boone escaped and travelled on foot 160 miles in four days to give the warning. The Fort was prepared for defense and on the 8th of September the siege began.

Boone learned that the Indians were digging a tunnel towards the Fort, presumably to place a mine under it. So he had his men dig a counter tunnel by which he reached the Indians and threatened to blow them up. Black Fish was so surprised and frightened he declared Boone to be supernatural, and withdrew his 500 warriors and was glad to negotiate a peace treaty.

The American Order of Pioneers, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the Daniel Boone Bicentennial Committee of Kentucky were jointly responsible for the issue of the coin. The proceeds from the sale was used to build four shrines of Boone history at Boonesborough, Boone's Station, Bryan's Station and Blue Licks Battlefield.



## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The recent changes in the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. have made necessary a rearrangement of our business connections with the two resulting companies, Scott Publications, Inc. and Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc. Due to a much increased demand for their own publications Scott Publications, Inc. will not be able to handle at wholesale the National Coin Album and various coin publications of Wayte Raymond, Inc. All wholesale orders should now be sent to our office at 630 Fifth Ave., although Scott Pub. Inc. will still act as a jobber for our various books.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc. will still continue to sell all of our albums and publications at retail and we will continue to maintain a department to buy and sell coins in their office at 1 West 47th St. Mr. Leonard Kusterer, for many years the manager of this department will now be established in our enlarged quarters at 630 Fifth Ave. and will have charge of the stock of United States coins and the wholesale distribution of the National Coin Album.

In view of all these changes it seems to us that the readers of the Journal would be interested to have more complete information as to our accessories and publications for coin collectors, therefore we have devoted more space than usual to advertising in this issue.

Wayte Raymond, Inc.  
Wayte Raymond,  
President.



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In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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MEXICAN DOLLARS

Numbered as per the "Silver Dollars of North and South America"  
as published in April Journal.

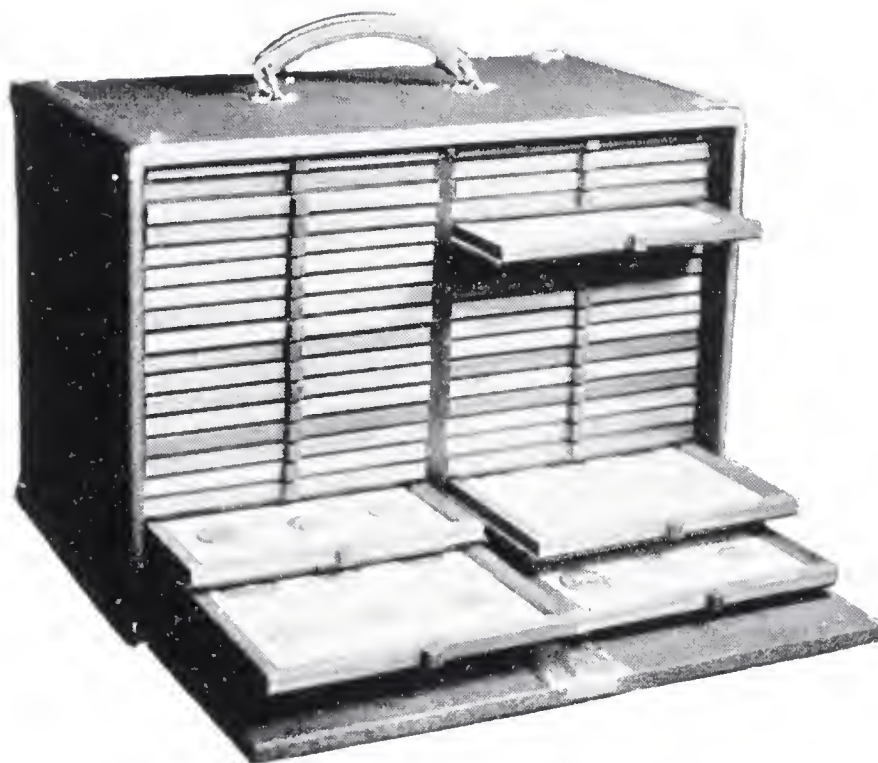
No. 3 Philip III. 1611 Octagonal peso. Fine ..... \$12.50	1745 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.00
No. 8 Philip V. 1723 8 Reales. Fine but holed ..... 12.50	1746 Dollar. E.F. .... 3.50
No. 9 Philip V. 1733 Square 8 Reales. Cast. Fine ..... 7.50	No. 11 Ferd. VI. 1747 Pillar dol- lar. V.F. .... 3.50
1733 Square 8 Rls. Cast and holed. V.G. .... 3.50	1748 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.50
1733 Square 8 Rls. Struck coin. V.G. .... 10.00	1749 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.00
1734 Square 8 Rls. Cast and holed. V.G. .... 3.50	1750 Dollar. Fine ..... 2.50
No. 10 Philip V. 1734 Pillar dol- lar. Ex. fine ..... 5.00	1751 Dollar. Fine ..... 2.00
1735 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.50	1752 Dollar. Fine ..... 2.00
1738 Dollar. E.F. .... 5.00	1753 Dollar. E.F. .... 3.50
1740 Dollar. Uncirculated ..... 4.00	1754 Dollar. Uncirculated ..... 4.00
1741 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.50	1755 Dollar. Uncirculated ..... 3.50
1742 Dollar. E.F. .... 4.00	1757 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.50
1744 Dollar. Uncirculated ..... 4.00	1759 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.50
	No. 12 Charles III. 1766 Pillar dollar. V.G. .... 1.50
	1767 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.00
	1768 Dollar. V.F. .... 3.00
	1771 Dollar. Fine ..... 2.00

## MEXICAN DOLLARS

No. 17 Charles III. 1772 Dollar.			
Bust type. V.F.		2.00	
1773 Dollar. V.G.		1.25	
1777 Dollar. E.F.		2.50	
1778 Dollar. V.F.		2.00	
1787 Dollar. V.G.		1.25	
1784 Dollar. V.F.		2.00	
1786 Dollar. Fine		1.25	
No. 14 Charles IV. 1790 Dollar.			
Fine		2.25	
No. 15 1793 Dollar. V.F.		1.50	
1795 Dollar. E.F.		2.00	
1801 Dollar. Fine		1.00	
1803 Dollar. V.F.		1.50	
1805 Dollar. Uncirculated		2.50	
1806 Dollar. V.F.		1.50	
No. 16 Ferd. VI. 1808 Dollar.			
Fine		1.25	
1810 Dollar. V.F.		2.00	
1811 Dollar. Fine		1.25	
No. 17 1816 Dollar. Fine		1.50	
1817 Dollar. Fine		1.50	
1819 Dollar. V.F.		2.00	
1820 Dollar. F.		1.50	
No. 19 1821 Dollar. Ga. Fine		6.50	
No. 20 1822 Dollar. Go. Very good		3.50	
No. 21 1818 Dollar. Zs. Very good		2.00	
1819 Dollar. Zs. Fine		3.00	
1820 Dollar. Zs. Fine		3.00	
No. 35 Augustin. 1822 Dollar. V.F.		4.00	
No. 36 1823 Dollar. Fine		3.00	
1823 Dollar. V.F.		4.00	
No. 38 Republic. 1827 Dollar. Ga. Fine		2.50	
1828 Dollar. Do. Fine		2.00	
1829 Dollar. Zs. V.F.		2.50	
1830 Dollar. Go. Fine		2.00	
1831 Dollar. X. V.G.		5.00	
1831 Dollar. Go. Fine		2.00	
1832 Dollar. Do. Fine		2.00	
1833 Dollar. Zs. V.F.		2.50	
1834 Dollar. Do. V.F.		2.50	
1834 Dollar. Zs. V.F.		2.00	
1835 Dollar. Go. Fine		1.50	
1842 Dollar. Zs. Fine		1.50	
1848 Dollar. Go. Fine		1.50	
1850 Dollar. Go. Fine		1.50	
1851 Dollar. Zs. V.F.		1.50	
1853 Dollar. Zs. V.F.		1.50	
1855 Dollar. Mo. V.F.		1.50	
No. 39 Maximilian. 1866 Peso.			
Mo. Fine		1.50	
1866 Peso. Mo. V.F.		2.50	
1866 Peso. Pi. Fine		5.00	
No. 41 Republic. 1876 Dollar. Cn. V.F.		2.00	
1877 Dollar. Do. Fine		1.00	
1889 Dollar. Ca. Mint		1.50	
1895 Dollar. Mo. Mint		1.50	
1896 Dollar. Go. Mint		1.50	
1896 Dollar. Zs. Ex. fine		1.50	
No. 42 1909 Peso. Mo. V.F.		1.25	
No. 43 1913 Peso. V.F.		2.00	
No. 44 1921 2 Pesos. V.F.		2.00	
No. 45 Parral. 1913 Peso. Mint		3.00	
No. 46 1914 Peso. "M u e r a Huerta." Mint		3.50	
No. 47 1915 Peso. Army of North. Mint		2.50	
No. 48 1914 2 Pesos. Guerrero. V.F.		3.00	
No. 49 1915 2 Pesos. Guerrero. V.F.		3.00	
No. 50 1915 2 Pesos. Guerrero. V.F.		2.00	



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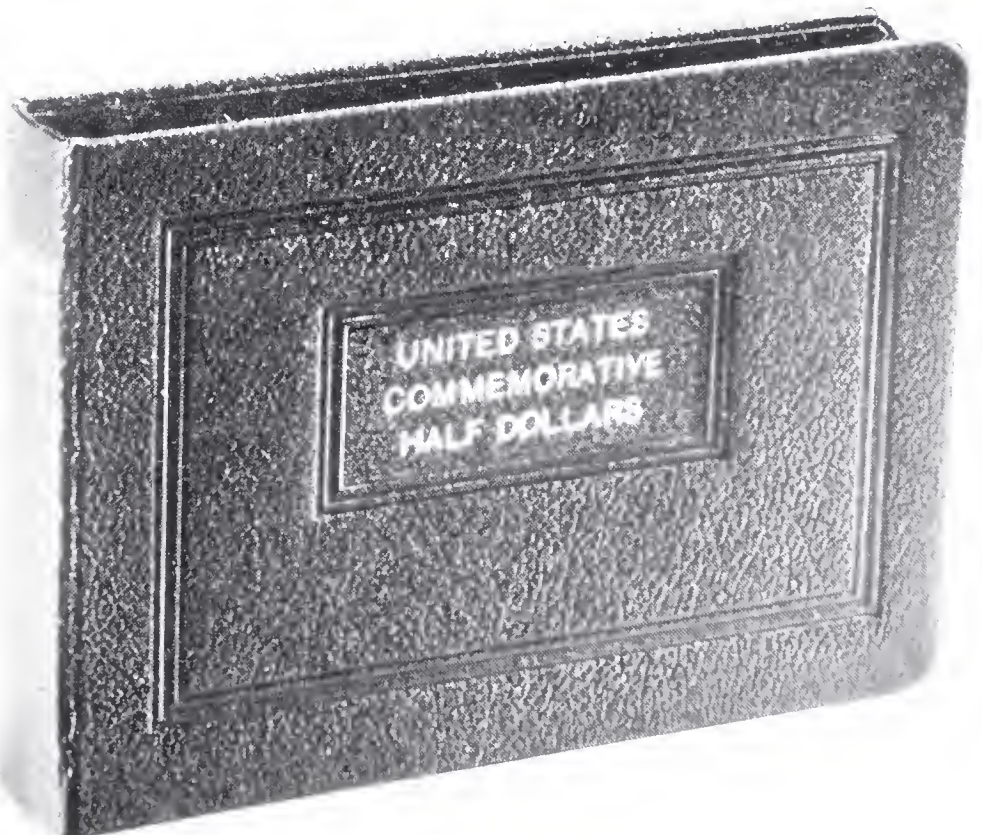
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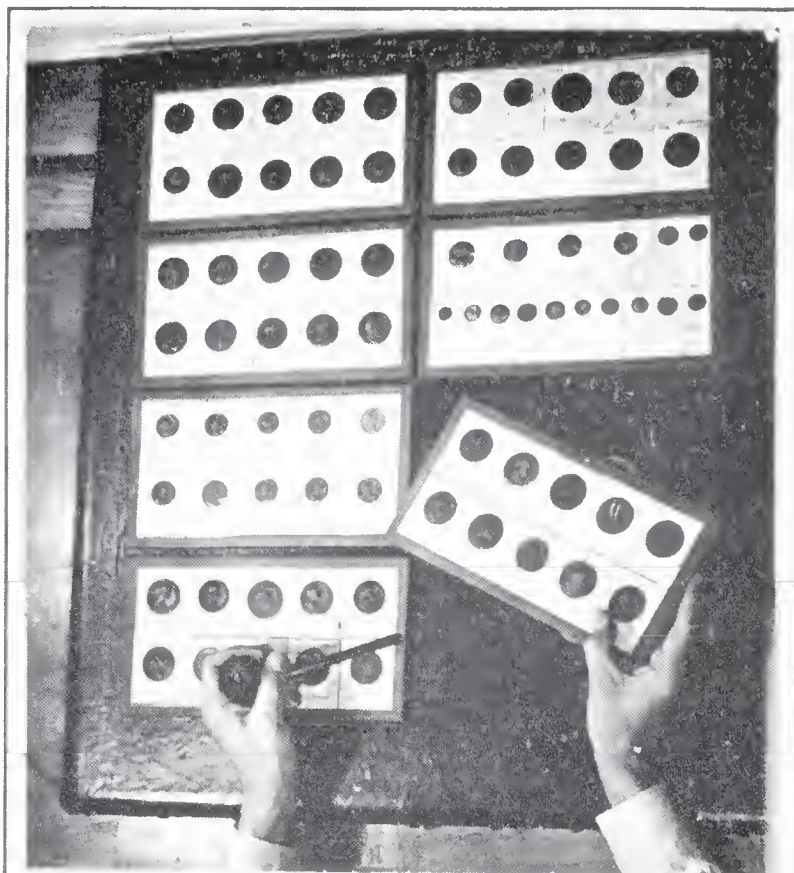
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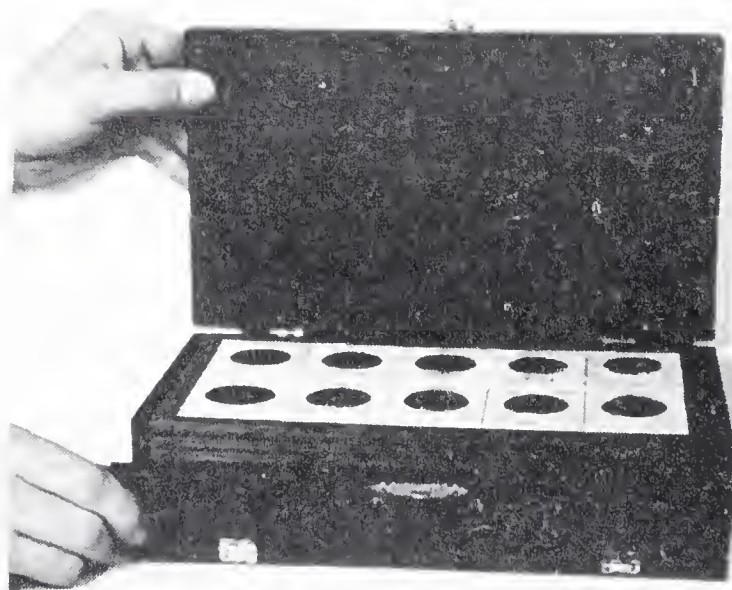
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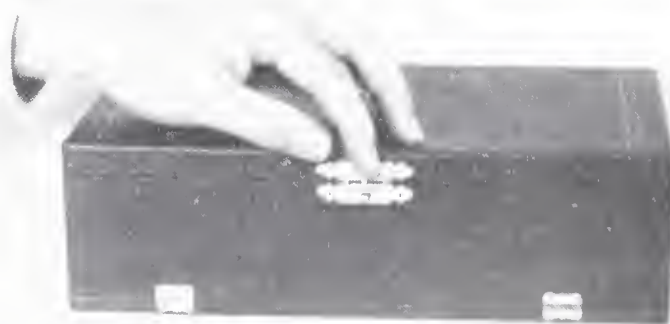
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